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group of men in the world in their great time, who stood for the substitution of the system of law for the system of war in the settlement of international disputes. The first peace society in human history was the Peace Society of New York, and the second was founded in my own city of Boston, both of them not a century ago, in 1815. From these two American centers the great peace movement has spread around the world, until at last we have come to the day of Hague conferences made up of the official representatives of all nations, simply seeking to organize the family of nations as we here have organized this family of States. This is not simply an American claim; it is European tribute to America. I have heard it repeatedly from German and French and English leaders of our movement—that all that the world needs for international organization is to have just such an application to world affairs of the three principles of interstate free trade, an interstate supreme court, and an interstate federation, as we have instituted in this family of States in our national system.

I think we all owe a great debt to President Taft for his splendid effort last year for the unreserved treaties of arbitration with Great Britain and France (applause), an effort temporarily checked. But it is for us to see to it that such treaties do not long wait, that this country continue to lead the world as it has led in the past in the great work of arbitration. Let us see also that the logic of the situation is respected, and that the machinery for settling international disputes by force is made to decrease in proportion to the great increase of the machinery for the settlement of disputes by law and by justice. Let us put a stop to the big navy craze here in the United States. There is no proper place for it in this Republic. Let us raise public opinion against this attempt on the part of certain men in Congress to pass the militia pay bill—an attempt to bring the whole militia of the country under payment from the national treasury, making our militia a part of a national army. This country has no excuse for things of this kind; they are un-American, undemocratic, false to the true principles of progress, false to our struggling sister nations. We have a great record in constructive things, and we ought to lead the nations in the reduction of the tremendous armaments which are exhausting the world.

We are the strongest and safest of nations; never so safe as today. We can afford great experiments and bold policies. The principles of our Federal Republic are the principles which need to be expanded into application to international affairs to give us the kind of organized world which we want. Our very Constitution is a prophecy; our history an inspiration. The whole world looks to us for leadership, and it is for us to work ever more and more to make the United States a true prophecy and preparation for the united world.

### The Work of the New York Peace Society.

By William H. Short, Executive Secretary.

Several notable addresses have been heard in meetings of the New York Peace Society since the last report was made in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. Among them all, that on "The Promotion of Peace in the Orient," by President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, per-

haps deserves principal mention on account of the importance of the subject with which he dealt, and because it was a summing up of the conclusions reached by him in his trip through the Orient, undertaken at the instance of the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The distinguished lecturer was able to put in a few propositions the gist of his observations, although the address filled an evening and delighted the twelve hundred people who had gathered in Carnegie Hall to hear him. He said that two causes had delayed the growth of peace in the East—the fact that the Oriental mind had not grasped the principles of inductive philosophy which had contributed so powerfully to the progress of the European nations in the last two or three centuries, and had not arrived at the idea of universal brotherhood. He condemned the selfish course of European nations in their earlier dealings with India and China, but commended warmly the later work of Great Britain, and especially the "open-door" policy of John Hay. He mentioned several factors which will go far to insure peace on the Pacific, one of them being the dominance of the ocean jointly by several of the great peace-loving nations, including Japan. He denied that any one nation either could or ought to dominate in that region, and said that the practice by all of them of the *Golden Rule* (as binding on the nation as on the individual) was the simple solution of the whole problem, and the only solution. The subject of the address will be dealt with at an early date in a publication by the Endowment. The Civic Forum co-operated with the Peace Society in the meeting.

A second address, given at the annual meeting, that was of great timeliness and worth, was by Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, of the *Century Magazine*, on "The Exemption of Coastwise Shipping: Why it Should Be Repealed." It is being published in pamphlet form by this society, and will be sent to newspapers and other sources of influence, as well as to our own members and to the peace societies in the United States and Europe. Following the address, strong resolutions against breaking treaty faith and in favor of repeal or arbitration were unanimously adopted.

Another important pronouncement was made on the same occasion by the president of the society, Mr. Carnegie, on "The Baseless Fear of War." It has been printed in full in the *Independent* for February 13, and widely copied and commented on in the press throughout the country. It was notable for its assertion of the principles that, before making large increases to our already huge armaments, it is incumbent on the advocates of the increase to show what nations are threatening the United States; that the civilian, and not the military man, is the proper judge of the nation's danger and needs, and that the axiom in business, "Beware the expert," held as against the advice to arm of the military men. "'Tis their vocation" to find imaginary foes and to discover possible invasions.

The Hon. John Barrett also spoke in an interesting way at the annual meeting on "Pan-America and Peace."

The Baroness Bertha von Suttner addressed three meetings organized by us in December, and speeches of importance were made at a banquet tendered to her by the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, President Nicholas Murray

Butler, and Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer. A mass meeting held in the Opera Hall of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Sunday afternoon, January 12, was reported in the February *ADVOCATE*.

We have had occasion during the last few weeks to pass on several matters of policy. Discussion of the field which we ought to occupy culminated in action by the society looking toward the revision of our articles of incorporation so as to define our principal field of activity to be the State of New York. Our constitution already marked us as a State society. The platform has been rewritten in the interest of brevity and clearness. It lays the chief emphasis on arbitration, and declares more plainly, what has always been understood, that the society is not opposed to adequate national protection. A better business policy has been put into operation by the adoption of a carefully drawn budget which had first been guaranteed by the finance committee. The minimum dues of active members have been placed at five dollars, the sum generally recognized as the lowest on which a society in this city can carry on its activities. The class of associates without payment of fee is continued, with the object of enrolling a large body of adherents.

The contest of the New York Branch of the Intercollegiate Peace Association, for which this society makes itself responsible, will be held in the great hall of the College of the City of New York on the evening of March 14, eight or nine of the leading educational institutions of the State participating. A lecture on militarism by Mr. Alfred Noyes, the English poet just now so much in the public eye, will be offered to our members and friends on April 8. Our Year Book for 1911 and 1912 will be issued within a short time.

At the annual meeting on January 30 the present officers were re-elected and a few additions made to the vice-presidents and advisory council. The usual reports were received, and will be published in the Year Book. A committee, consisting of Prof. George W. Kirchwey, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Mr. Hamilton Holt, are making plans for a memorial in New York city to the late Albert K. Smiley, in which his many friends in this city will be invited to participate. There is no group of men and women by whom this wise and devoted leader will be more missed than by the members of the New York Peace Society, of which he was a vice-president.

### The Chicago Office.

By Charles E. Beals.

The first meeting of the new executive committee of the Chicago Peace Society was held Wednesday noon, February 5, at the Union League Club. Vice-President Skinner was in the chair, President Goddard, with Mrs. Goddard, being absent on a trip to Panama, Jamaica, and Cuba.

The society again will provide the prizes for the Illinois State Oratorical Contest of the Intercollegiate Peace Association.

Mr. Alfred L. Baker, former president, has been seriously ill with pneumonia at Santa Barbara, California, but we are thankful to report improvement and the probability of his complete recovery.

Mr. Sydney Richmond Taber has resigned from the

executive committee because of his contemplated removal to Princeton, N. J. Mr. Taber has been a loyal, useful, and congenial official, and we are sorry indeed to lose him from our comradeship.

The February *Hamiltonian*, the organ of the Hamilton Club of Chicago, contained a résumé of Mr. Edwin D. Mead's address before that club on January 23. Mr. Mead's address before the City Club, January 14, on "The United States as a World Power," was printed in full in *The City Club Bulletin* of February 3.

In *Unity*, of January 30, Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones fired hot shot at the Navy League petition. In the February 13 number he printed Mrs. Mead's article on "The Militia Pay Bill," which had appeared in the *Chicago Daily News* of January 15. President David Starr Jordan's interesting pacifist articles on "What Shall We Say?" appear from time to time in the same paper. *Unity* also published the resolutions bearing upon public policy which the local peace society adopted at its annual meeting.

The address which was given at the Second National Peace Congress on "Legal Problems Capable of Settlement by Arbitration," by Prof. Charles Cheney Hyde, a member of the executive committee of the Chicago Peace Society, is to be republished as one of the quarterly bulletins of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.

The *Worker's World*, of which Mr. John C. Kennedy, Socialist candidate for Governor of Illinois in the recent election and a member of our executive committee, is the editor, in its February 7 issue contained a column article on "The Menace of Militarism," which was republished from *The Painter and Decorator*.

The Peace Secretary addressed the Co-operative Conservation Congress, held in the Congress Hotel, February 2, on "Conservation of Life and Property Through the Organization of World Peace." On February 15 he lectured before the Chicago Political Equality League, in the Congress Hotel, on "The New Ideal of Soldiership." On Sunday, February 23, in the absence of Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, who was out of the city on his annual hegira to the Southland, the secretary discoursed on "The Measure of Greatness."

The local office is endeavoring to co-operate with the St. Louis pacifists in behalf of the coming peace congress. It sent a case of Proceedings of the Second National Peace Congress to St. Louis, to assist in the organization of committees. It is furnishing to the Chicago press items concerning the congress in May.

Prof. Emory R. Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania, addressed the City Club on February 6, advocating, for purely business reasons, the repeal of the provision which exempts coastwise shipping through the Panama Canal from paying tolls.

Dr. Henry G. Leach, of New York, the new secretary of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, was a welcome visitor in our office recently.

A new peace society is in process of formation at Northwestern University.

The Illinois State Miners' Convention, at Peoria, on February 19, adopted a resolution providing that the 82,000 miners in the State go on record as favoring a general strike whenever war is declared either by or against the United States. This resolution was introduced by one of the local unions, backed by 6,000 miners